

# CHINA

THE

# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1878.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOWE, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

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## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 Dollars.

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LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate  
of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily  
balance.

For Fixed Deposits:-  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
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LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities,  
and every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the  
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,  
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....\$2800,000.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$250,000.

Bankers,  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,  
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong  
grants Drafts on London and the  
Chief Commercial places in Europe and the  
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of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of  
Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest  
allowed on Current Accounts and on De-  
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be ascertained on application. jsl

## To Let.

TO LET  
THE BUNGALOW No. 24, Cage Street,  
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THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers,  
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4,  
Alexandre Terrace.

The BUNGALOW, No. 1, Old Bailey  
Street.

Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
Hongkong, June 6, 1878.

## To Let

TO LET  
THE BUNGALOW No. 8, Queen's Road Central,  
with Godowns attached.  
House No. 2, and 9, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID BARSOON, SONS & CO.,  
Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

## For Sale.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

## HAVE FOR SALE.

VEYRON'S FRENCH COFFEE  
MACHINES, Assorted Sizes, New  
System, with Automatic Lamp.  
COFFEE ROASTERS, and COFFEE  
MILLS.  
SETS OF GARDENING UTENSILS.  
GENTS' TOOL CHESTS.  
MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.  
METALLIC MEASURING TAPES,  
in strong Leather Cases.  
SPIRIT LEVELS, HAMMERS.  
DOG COLLARS and CHAINS.  
SAILORS' SEWING and ROPING  
PALMS.  
COPPER SIGNAL LAMPS, & MAST  
HEAD LAMPS, fitted with Dioptric  
Lenses according to the latest Admiralty  
regulations.  
DIOPTRIC LENSES for Signal Lamps.  
PORTHOLE GLASSES, assorted sizes.  
BOOKS.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE BOOKS.  
LETTS'S DIARIES, for 1878.  
NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS.  
WORKS OF REFERENCE and GIFT  
BOOKS.  
SHEET MUSIC and SONGS.

IMPERIAL TRACING PAPER.  
RODGERS'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY.  
MAPPIN Bro.'s SCISSORS.  
MANIFOLD WRITERS.

LETTER SCALES.

STATIONERY of ALL KINDS.

BROWN WRAPPING PAPER.

CARD-BOARD, Assorted Colours.

DATE RACKS, INVOICE FILES.

QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINES.

UNDERWOOD'S BLACK WRITING

INK MAUVE INK.

MAYNARD & NOYES' WRITING and

COPYING INK.

MUCILAGE, &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH'S

CELEBRATED SMOKING MIXTURE,

and

HAPPY THOUGHT TOBACCO.

Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., &c.

BARCLAY & PERINNS' PORTER, in Hhds.

and Kilderkins.

FINE CHERBOURG BUTTER, in  
Bottles.

Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit  
Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to

THE MANAGER,

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED,

East Point,

Hongkong.

March 5, 1878.

865

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

## FOR SALE.

EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

HUBBUCK'S

White Zinc Paints.

White Lead.

Red Lead.

Venetian Red.

Green Paint.

Black Paint.

Brown Oxide.

Yellow Paint.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.

In 5 Gallon Drums and Barrels.

VARNISHES—

Copal.

Black and Bright.

CORDAGE—

Europe Ropes, Bolt Ropes.

Houseline, Marine.

Hamberline, Ratline.

Spunyan, Signal Halliards.

BUNTING—All Colors.

HEMP Seaming Twine.

Hemp Ropings Twine.

Cotton Twine.

HENRY'S CANVAS.

COTTON DUCK,

No. 1 to 8.

COTTON RAFFNS,

8, 10 and 12 oz.

RUTHERFORD'S ALL LONG FLAX

AND NAVY BOILED CANVAS.

ASH OARS,

14, 16, and 17 feet long.

ENGINE PACKING

(TOKOKS BOUND),

ALL SIZES.

CANVAS INSERTION.

PURE GUM.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878.

## COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM

COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to

BATTLES & CO.

Hongkong, December 8, 1877.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE

CHINESE DIALECT. Parts I.

II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal

8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL,

Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS or Two DOLLARS

AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MESSRS KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

## For Sale.

## EX LATE ARRIVALS.

DRAWING PAPER.

FAVRE'S EAU DE COLOGNE.

TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.

QUININE.

RED INK for STEEL PENS.

BAKER'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Foster.

PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.

SUMMER SOCKS.

LAWN TENNIS BATS and BALLS.

NEW SHIRTS and COLLARS.

GRAPHOSCOPES.

STUDENT'S DICTIONARIES.

PEN-MAKING MACHINES.

CARBOLIC ACID.

NEW PLAYING CARDS.

IRIDESCENT FLOWER VASES.

IRIDESCENT SPECIMEN GLASSES.

FLOWER TROUGHS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

AMERICAN ICE PITCHERS.

TABLE CUTLERY.

GOLD LEAF TOBACCO.

THE NEW LIFE JACKET.

G. B. D. PIPES.

IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878.

日八月五年寅戊

## Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
THE BRITISH BARK *PER ARDUA*,  
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 14, 1878. j621

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
THE GERMAN BARK *MINNA*,  
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that, before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond and to give Approved Guarantee for Contribution to General Average.

MEYER & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 17, 1878. j625

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
THE BRITISH BARK *ELIZABETH*  
*CHILDS*, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that, before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond and to give Approved Guarantee for Contribution to General Average.

MEYER & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878. j620

BRITISH BARK *HYLTON CASTLE*,  
FROM GLASGOW.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, May 30, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUHEY,  
Agent.

Ex "Yangtse,"  
SP (in triangle) Order, 100 bags } from Sharp Stones, Madras.

Ex "Ave,"  
M & C 1/2 Meats Millich & Co., } from 2 cases Ham, London.

FH 2 Order, 1 case Cachou, from Marseilles.

JARG Order, 6 bales Cotton, from Galle, Macao.

Hongkong, June 15, 1878.

AFONG,  
PHOTOGRAPHER,  
by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,  
H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER,  
and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS  
OF RUSSIA.

IT AS on hand the Largest and Best Collection of Views of China, Photographs of the Ruins and destructions at Canton, caused by the Tornado of 11th Instant. Coloured Photographs of English Ladies, Russia Leather, Velvet, Morocco, and Carved-wood Photographic Albums; Scrap Books, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums; Framed and Glass, Gift Moulding for Frames, all of assorted sizes, rates and prices.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The above has the pleasure to inform his numerous Customers and the Public of Hongkong, that his Photographic Establishment is removed to the Newly-erected Comptoir Building in Queen's Road Central, next to Messrs SANDER & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, April 28, 1878.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR AMY.

The Steamship "EMERALDA" Master, will be despatched for the above Port TOMORROW, the 18th Instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878. j618

## NOTICE.

IANE, ORAWFORD & Co. are prepared to SUPPLY FAMILIES AND SHIPS WITH THE SUGARS MANUFACTURED by the ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878. j618

## To-day's Advertisements.

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE,  
HONGKONG, June, 1878.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of STORES, PROVISIONS and MATERIAL to the Vessels of the IMPERIAL GERMAN NAVY calling at Hongkong during the period of One Year, beginning on the 1st October, 1878, and ending on the 30th September, 1879.

For Particulars and Forms of Tenders apply at the Office of this Consulate to the Secretary, Mrs LOUISE HAUSCHILD, between the Hours of 7 and 10 in the Morning.

J. V. SODEN,  
Consul.  
j625



STEAM FOR  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean  
Ports, Southampton,  
and London,

ALSO,  
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
"SUNDAY," Captain J. REEVES, will  
leave this on SATURDAY, the 29th June,  
at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878. j629

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for any  
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew  
of the following Vessels, during their stay  
in Hongkong Harbour:

AMERICA, British steamer, Captain J.  
Graham.—Birley & Co.

ANNIE LOWTAW, British barque, Captain B.  
Gale.—Borneo Co., Limited.

WM. H. DENTZ, American 3-m. schooner,  
Captain I. S. Endicott.—Meyer & Co.

MARTHA BROCKELMANN, German barque,  
Captain Kluth.—Meyer & Co.

JEAN PIERRE, French barque, Captain  
Legassie & Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

June 17, *Cinque*, German barque, 379,  
T. Nissen, Bangkok June 6, Rice, Salt,  
and Sapwood.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

June 18, *Emeralda*, British steamer, 395,  
R. Cullen, Manila June 16, General—  
KUSSLER & Co.

June 18, *Bertha*, British steamer, 1421,  
Langley, Saigon June 13, Rice.—MEYER &  
Co.

June 18, *Jean Pierre*, French barque, 607,  
Legasse, Bangkok June 6, Rice, Salt,  
and Sapwood.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

June 18, *Marquesa de la Victoria*, Spanish  
man-of-war, 1200, Don Manuel de Utra,  
Manila June 14.

June 18, *Madagascar*, German steamer,  
884, Timm, Bangkok June 12, Rice.—  
SIEMSEN & Co.

June 18, *Chinkiang*, British steamer, 799,  
Or, Shanghai June 16, General—SIEMSEN &  
Co.

June 18, *Perry*, French barque, 607,  
Legasse, Bangkok June 6, Rice, Salt,  
and Sapwood.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

June 18, *Aria*, for Vladivostok.

18, *Emy*, for Amoy.

18, *Douglas*, for Coast Ports.

18, *Quinta*, for Saigon.

18, *Ningo*, for Shanghai.

## CLEARED.

Francis B. Hay, for Iloilo.

Olympia, for Canton.

Burness, for Foochow.

Hydra, for Amoy.

Sulu, for Whampoa.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Emeralda*, from Manila, Don G.  
Gomez, Messrs H. Roth, W. Willoughby, Sisters  
M. Stella, and Matilda Barretto, Miss Mary  
Wallace, Miss Jessie Dean, Madame, Fleury  
and 2 sons, Miss Louise Dechamal, Capt.  
Richardson, Mr W. T. Thompson, and  
crew of wrecked barque "Knight of Snowden,"  
and 195 Chinese.

Per *Bertha*, from Saigon, 100 Chinese.

Per *Madagascar*, from Bangkok, 83 Chi-  
nese.

DEPARTURES.

June 18, *Peng-chau-hai*, Chinese R. C., for  
a cruise.

18, *Aria*, for Vladivostok.

18, *Emy*, for Amoy.

18, *Douglas*, for Coast Ports.

18, *Quinta*, for Saigon.

18, *Ningo*, for Shanghai.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Emeralda* reports:

Strong S.W. winds and high sea to port.

The British steamer *Bertha* reports:

Very fine weather to 18 N., thence to port  
abst monsoon and heavy sea.

The German steamer *Madagascar* reports:

Moderate S.W. monsoon and fine weather  
throughout.

Passed German S. S. *Quartier* off Cape Verde.

The German barque *Milne* reports:

At the beginning of the voyage strong

Westerly winds, from the 6th of March

North-easterly winds, passed the line on

the 24th March. After this fresh S.E.

trade-wind, and fresh Westerly winds till

the 20th April, in lat. 41 S. and long. 17 E.

Then the most time strong gales from

N. W. and S. W. till St. Paul's. From lat.

20 S. strong S.E. trade till Java Head

passed April on the 27th of May, light

Southerly and Northerly winds till lat. 5 N.

from thence to port light, and fresh

S. W. monsoon with heavy squalls.

## Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest  
London and Colonial Papers, &c.:-

VESSELS TO ARRIVE  
AT HONGKONG.

When Name From

Oct. Oscar Hamburg

Nov. Elizabeth Shields Hamburg

Dec. 1. Glengaber Flushing

25. G. B. S. Liverpool

Jan. Elvistic Cardiff

27. Earl of Devon Antwerp

Feb. 7. Nourmahal London

9. Lodore Falmouth

9. Hedwig Cardiff

21. Magdala Penarth

22. Elvistic Penarth

24. Esmeralda Cardiff

28. Highlander New York

Mar. Mor.

7. Prince Amadeo Cardiff

9. Mabel Clark Liverpool

9. Josephus Penarth

12. Penrith London

14. Bertie Bigelow Flushing

15. Landseer Penarth

19. Alice D. Cooper Cardiff

20

## THE CHINA MAIL.

and \$160.60 realized; the difference between this amount and the sum claimed (\$35.40) should be divided, each losing \$16.70. Judgment for plaintiff for \$80.30. Each party to pay his own costs.

Schaefer v. Gill, \$38.94.—This was a claim for goods sold and delivered. The defendant subsequently ordered goods to the amount of \$7.67, stating that he should call and pay his old account. The defendant stated that he had only ordered necessities; admitted the debt and said he should be able to pay it next month, as he expected to get an appointment in the Surveyor General's department, which he thought would date from the 1st of the present month. Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Chan Amoo v. Harris, \$5.65.—The defendant, who is a sailor lately residing at the Sailor's Home, did not appear, he having left the Colony. Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

## COMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 9.

Apprehensions are expressed in various localities of probable Communistic uprisings during the coming summer. Vast numbers of idle and impoverished people throughout the country are being urged by reckless demagogues to adopt violent measures to redress their supposed wrongs against capital. Meetings where Communistic sentiments are expressed are frequent, and are numerously attended, and those present applaud the incendiary speeches with such unanimity that there are great fears that a simultaneous movement is afoot for mischief. The Communists chiefly flourish in San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, and the Pennsylvania coal-region. The police are on the alert in all large cities, and the apprehension is so great that Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in opening the annual convention of the Pennsylvania Episcopal Church, held in Philadelphia on Tuesday, spoke of the movement as a cloud not larger than a man's hand, that might burst before we are conscious of its approach. He described it as an effort ostensibly in behalf of the labouring classes, but really made by Communistic infidels to cause a conflict between labour and capital. The labour riots last year were the forerunner of this conflict, but were comparatively harmless, because the movement was then unorganized. This detect the labour party leaders are now remedying. In various quarters the Communists are drilling with arms, and they are endeavouring to make themselves felt in the Government. They can be met not by argument, or legislation, but only by physical force to quell them, or, better still, by moral force, inculcating the Gospel of peace. Bishop Stevens spoke earnestly, and his remarks made a profound impression.

While an outbreak is apprehended, nothing definite is known about it, though an uprising is generally expected to begin at San Francisco, where the Communists seem to be best organized, strongest, and most outspoken. If trouble should come, the Government will quickly use its power to quell the outbreak. Edward Mazy, the Communist leader in New York city, who was a member of the Paris Commune, was arrested and bailed to-day to keep the peace. The Judge soundly lectured Mazy, telling him that the Commune was not an American institution and its principles would not be tolerated here.—*Times*.

## SKETCHES FROM SHADY PLACES.

## A FENIAN CHIEF.

The subject of this paper was an Irishman of thoroughly Irish descent on both sides. None of his ancestors had ever been known to bear a name descriptive of one or other of the distinctive Irish prefixes Mac and O. He was of good blood, too, and belonged to race which had not been totally impoverished by the ruinous revolutions of distant ages, nor by the still more ruinous revolts of later days, though it had taken its full share in both. The Doctor—so I shall call him—was born in Cork some forty or fifty years back. He was trained with a view to competing for a scholarship in Trinity College. Such were his talents that those who knew him best entertained no doubt of his success. But the young scamp, though ambitious enough, could not refrain from perilous indulgences whose consequences confined him to his bed during the period of competition, and for many a day thereafter. Thereupon he was apprenticed to an apothecary. During his apprenticeship the young Doctor "saw life." He was a gambler and a rake, though on all occasions he could be cool, calculating, and moderate. He was above all things a drinking man. Not an incessant or an inveterate drunkard, but one who betook himself to the bottle as affording the highest enjoyment of life. He mixed drinking with all his pursuits; he planned and sipped, worked and sipped, gamed and sipped, raked and sipped. But when the duty of the hour was sipping pure and simple, he threw his whole heart into it, thinking of nothing else. His career was such as might have been expected. His apprenticeship over, he had not the means of establishing himself in business; and his relatives were too well acquainted with his character to do it for him. They procured him a post in a hospital, he being then about twenty. Here he distinguished himself in various discreditable ways, and soon lost his place. After this the Doctor held an infinity of appointments with private practitioners, and in this way made acquaintance with every town of importance in the three kingdoms during the next ten years.

The year 1854 saw the Doctor in the service of a metropolitan firm at the East-end of London. Here he was in the centre of the London Irish, among whom, for certain reasons, he held a commanding position. By this time Fenianism was in full swing everywhere, and in full swing in London than anywhere else. All good Fenians—a mighty host—were frantic in their infatuation. It was an infatuation difficult to describe—intensely patriotic and intensely vindictive; intensely vain, insolent, and overbearing; and intensely blackguardly, too. Conspiracy with the Fenians was just a mighty naturalism; it was drinking deep from morning till night, and drinking still deeper from night till morning. The Doctor was a Fenian of the Fenians. Initiated in to hoodoo, his profession and frequent migrations enabled him to do what the brotherhood considered excellent service. At this time he held an important post among them, and became very popular. He was keen as well as daring—courageous as well as dashing. Above all, he, a genuine Fenian in all respects, was no scoundrel.

Then he could make himself so agreeable in all companies that it was impossible for any Irishman with a grain of patriotism in his composition to discern a fault in him. The Doctor therefore was free to indulge to the utmost at the cost of the brotherhood, which is saying a great deal—for no body of men ever contributed more liberally to a cause; and the Doctor was entrusted with a number of offices which gave him the command of unlimited funds. Among other offices, he held that of superintendent of the agents employed to subdue the soldiery stationed in and about London. This work prospered in his hands. Every week saw batches of deserters transmuted from various quarters to one or other of the Fenian hiding-places for such people in the East. Here they changed their clothing, and hence, after some days of coarse indulgence, they were shipped—some for the United States, where they were exhibited to the American branch of the brotherhood as the best possible evidence of the work being done at home; and some for various parts of Ireland, where they were to be employed as drill-masters, &c., until the day of action should arrive.

Such a man as the Doctor could not escape the notice of the Government, which ever since the Chicago Congress of 1863 had been fully alive to the conspiracy and the dangers it involved, which thereafter had continued to keep a vigilant eye on the doings of the conspirators—an eye so vigilant, indeed, that none of the Fenian chiefs could take a step in any direction that was not noted down, and which, as one or other of these chiefs, or such of them as were within reach, became too dangerous to be left longer at large, caused him to be seized and secured. This last was always done so adroitly that the Fenians never suspected the arrest to be the result of long-continued supervision, but in every case looked upon it—up to the seizure of the office of the *Irish People*—as accidental. One after another, such men as "Pagan" O'Leary were captured in bungling fashion—as if the Government officials had stumbled against them by chance, and one after another they were tried under false names, as if the Government were totally ignorant of their identity and antecedents. The Doctor was placed under Government supervision early in 1864, and soon afterwards seems to have come to an understanding with the Government agents which left him at liberty to carry on precisely as before. Thereafter the English, and especially the London, arrests increased much in importance; but as these arrests were made in the bungling fashion to which we have just alluded, they excited no suspicion in the minds of the brethren. However, as the year drew to an end, and the conspiracy grew to a heat which portended conflagration, the Government threw off the mask and showed itself to all concerned prepared and stern and watchful—especially towards the seducers of its soldiers. The Doctor, in particular, became an object of ostentatious surveillance. In consequence he thought it right to quit London—a step that had the full approval of the brotherhood. On reaching Dublin it was thought necessary that he should quit the country for a time, and he was despatched to New York on a confidential mission. In America he was allowed to see everything, and a full report of all reached the English authorities. He returned to Dublin in 1865, and was immediately posted to "the Scientific Department" of the conspiracy. Here he had much to do with the manufacturers of arms and ammunition recently established by the Irish-American chiefs who took the lead in the brotherhood after the arrest of Stephens. Sliding with these people against his ancient chief, the Doctor did much towards driving Stephens out of Ireland, after his escape from Richmond bridewell.

While thus ingratiating himself with Messrs Kelly, M'Cafferty, and Company, the Doctor contrived to betray the principal arm factories one after another to the gentlemen at the Castle. This he did so cleverly that at the time no suspicion attached to him. On one occasion this cleverness in evading suspicion took a deadly shape. The seizure of the principal Fenian arm factory in Dublin, with a large quantity of plant and material, which took place in February, 1866, inflicted a blow on the association that was widely and deeply felt. A cry of treachery, accompanied by a demand for the immediate detection and punishment of the traitor, was raised by the brotherhood. The leaders felt that if the demand were not complied with a schism would ensue. Somehow suspicion was made to fall on a bricklayer who had been employed in building furnaces in the place. Soon afterwards this man was decoyed to a secluded spot on the outskirts of Dublin, where a band of assassins had been placed in ambush. Here the bricklayer was first stunned with the stroke of a bludgeon, and then received a shot through the body which proved mortal three days afterwards. It was well known that the poor fellow, a Fenian himself, was the victim of Fenian vengeance; but no disclosure of any consequence could be drawn from him. He said enough, however, to designate the prime agent with tolerable distinctness. Half a dozen of the numerous loose fibres calling themselves "doctors" who infest Dublin, as all other large towns, were arrested; but no evidence could be found against any of the prisoners and all were set at liberty in a few days. Nor was any further inquiry made concerning this the first as well as the most forcible and startling of the Fenian murders.

The Doctor concluded his work in Ireland till the close of 1866. Then, seeing that Fenianism was at the last gasp, he made up his mind to retire for a season from the stage, and in such fashion as should do him credit on all sides. Early in the December of the year just mentioned, he, along with some other prime native leaders, took shelter in the house of one of their number. There was not a man of them who had not been serviceable to the Doctor at one time or another. In this house the whole band was captured, at a single cast of the police-net, by the contrivance of the Doctor, who being himself included in the haul, remained unsuspected. The prisoners felt that if they went to trial pleading "not guilty," and thus allowing evidence to be adduced against them, they must inevitably be convicted and receive the heaviest sentence awarded at that time to treason-felony. Accordingly, it was proposed that they should all plead "guilty" and, thus shutting out the terrible evidence which, as they well knew, the prosecution was prepared to bring forward, escape with the comparatively lenient penalty of two years imprisonment, like so many of the brethren who had adopted the same course. Up to the day of trial it was understood that every one of the party had agreed to "good luck." He soon acquired a complete

Docto they pleaded "guilty" one after another, until it came to the turn of the Doctor, who was "last"; and he pleaded not guilty. He therefore was tried, and thus enabled the prosecution virtually to try the others with him. The result of the trial was that a difference arose among the jury respecting the Doctor, who was put back for re-trial on another occasion. His companions were consigned to penal servitude—one for fifteen years, others for ten years, and none for less than seven years. At the ensuing assizes the Doctor was tried alone, and, pleading guilty this time, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. In a few months he was released, when, being looked upon as a martyr, he received a round sum from the Fenian treasury. He then betook himself to England, settling for a while in one of the great northern towns. Here he led a robbing life while his money lasted, which was not long. He now resorted to an odd expedient for raising the wind, but one which was not quite unknown to members of the brotherhood. Bearing some resemblance to a noted and energetic chief in hiding, he gave himself out as this personage and reaped a tolerable harvest from Celtic devotion. One enthusiastic individual, having no money of his own to bestow, actually enlisted and handed over the bounty he received to the "captain." This, however, was rather a dangerous game. The real captain, hearing of what was going forward, and, being forewarned as well as indignant, soon persuaded his double to give up that role.

Making his way to London, the Doctor succeeded in regaining his former influence over his countrymen in the East. About this time (1867-8) the brotherhood had fallen into infinite confusion, especially in the British Islands, and great efforts were being made from America to reorganize them. In these efforts the Doctor took a large share. But they failed, the fraternity at home lost heart, the subscriptions fell off, and the trade of Fenian leader ceased to pay. In this emergency the Doctor transferred himself to America, where there was money still to be made by pandering to the Irish mania for rebellion against England. Here he tried to win a leading place among the brethren by a dashing stroke—that he calculated would carry the American-Irish heart completely by storm. The American-Irish leaders were all at bitter feud with one another—everybody denouncing everybody else as a traitor. The Doctor singled out one to whom he stated that he had 100 vessels trading on the seas to different nations and peoples, one of which he had never seen. In short, he said that he could not estimate the exact amount of money he was worth. Mr D. P. McCarthy feels most thankful to all who assisted him in establishing his claims to this colossal fortune, and expresses a wish to prove his gratitude in a substantial manner.

ITEMS FROM INDIA.

The Bombay public are suffering at present (May 20th), as they have had to suffer for three hot seasons in succession, from an ice famine, the Tudor Company (an American firm) having again failed to keep up their supply. It is proposed to start an Ice Manufacturing Company in Bombay to obviate these periodic failings on the part of the Tudor Company.

The American ship *Valley Forge* arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday morning (May 22nd), at a quarter to eleven o'clock, with a cargo of 1,573 tons of ice and 100 barrels of apples. She was detained in the Pacific by head winds and calms. The delay, coupled with the fact that another ship which ought to have arrived some months ago is reported lost, caused the supply of ice in Bombay to run out, and for several days in the hottest part of the year we were left without ice.

A CORRESPONDENT supplies us with the following particulars of the remarkable mortality that recently occurred in the higher official circles at Goa:—"The death of H. E. the Viceregy and Governor-General of Portuguese India, Viscount Sergio de Souza, which sad event occurred at his summer residence (Cabo), is generally deplored by the people, as great results were expected from the measures he had had in contemplation for the improvement of the general condition of the country and for facilitating its trade. The sanitary condition of Goa had also claimed his special attention, and he was determined to make an effort to improve it. Goa, however, seems unfortunate in its death, and bids fair to remain a miserable country. The illness of the Governor-General was sudden and soon proved fatal. He was attacked with typhoid fever on the 2nd instant and died on the following day. The Viscount leaves for Portugal on the 25th instant, as also the widow and family of the late Chief Secretary to Government. The body of the late Governor-General has been embalmed, and placed in a vault at the convent of St. Castano, to be eventually transported to Lisbon. The administration of the country is at present carried on by Council, which is presided over by His Grace the Archibishop of Goa. Signor Antonio Sergio de Souza, junior, has temporarily taken charge of the office of Chief Secretary to Government. He is said to be a man of great ability and energy, and his nomination has given general satisfaction."

*The Pioneer*.—Our readers have not yet heard by any means the last of the prisoner Maister at the Lucknow jail, who lately procured the escape of a fellow prisoner by means of a forged release warrant. Since we last wrote about him, he has made a confession to the local authorities. The story is very curious regarded as a voluntary confession. In the original it is more detailed than that the condemned version we are about to give, but in effect it is as follows:

"In June 1868, when in Bombay with the 3rd Punjab Mulester Corps, after return from Abyssinia, I made the acquaintance of a young woman, a European disguised as a Mahomedan. She told me that she had been carried off from Delhi during the mutiny by a native merchant and had finally been abandoned at Bombay. She told me her real name was Wilhelmina Rose. In September 1868, when my regiment was ordered to Mooltan, this woman accompanied me; we went by steamer to Kurra-cher and by jutti from thence to Mooltan. At Mooltan the corps was disbanded. I then went to Lahore, and obtained employment in the D.P.W. Controller's Office in March 1869. We remained at Lahore until July 1869, when I resigned my appointment and we found our way back to Bombay. At Bombay we put up in the Byndi Hotel; we lived upstairs and occupied two rooms. Suspecting Wilhelmina of infidelity, I watched her, and one day caught her with a visitor. A fit of jealousy seized me, and I determined to get rid of her. One evening when sitting in our room at about 9 p.m., drinking some brandy and water, I poisoned her. I mixed 1 dram aqua fortis and 10 to 15 grains of strychine with her cup, and this I gave her to drink in a tumbler one-third full of brandy and water. Nothing happened, the drap

brandy and water at one draught, and immediately retired to bed. I made myself drunk, and lay down and slept on the sofa in the sitting room; the next morning I found the woman dead, I went to the market and purchased a large wooden chest made of mangot wood for Rs. 5. This I brought back on the top of a gharry to the hotel and had it taken up to my sitting-room. When I was alone, I placed the woman's body into this chest and fastened down the box. I then went to breakfast and had the box replaced on the gharry. After breakfast, I drove to the Boro Bundi, hired a boat, and was rowed out of the harbour. Four native boatmen rowed the boat to the hotel and had it taken up to my sitting-room. When I was alone, I placed the woman's body into this chest and fastened down the box. I then went to breakfast and had the box replaced on the gharry. After breakfast, I drove to the Boro Bundi, hired a boat, and was rowed out of the harbour. 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## Mails.

**NOTICE.**  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.  
STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE,  
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;  
Also,  
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CAL-  
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd June  
1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S.  
*YANGTZE*, Commandant RAPATEL,  
with  
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and  
CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for  
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.  
Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.  
on the 21st June, 1878. (Parcels are  
not to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

H. DU POUHEY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, June 10, 1878. jy4

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF  
TOKIO will be despatched for San  
Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY,  
the 22nd instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., taking  
Passenger, and Freight, for Japan, the  
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-  
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and  
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central  
and South America by the Company's and  
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to  
England, France, and Germany by all  
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER  
CENT on regular rates is granted to  
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,  
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND  
CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m., of 21st instant. Parcels Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcels Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

Christian Invokes to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's  
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 8, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 11, 1878. jy22

Oriental & Oriental Steam-  
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL  
and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES  
AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be de-  
patched for San Francisco via Yoko-  
hama, on THURSDAY, the 4th July,  
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for  
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 P.M. of the 3rd July. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcels Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

A Reservation is made on RETURN PAS-  
SENGER TICKETS.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to  
Officers of the Army and Navy and to  
Members of the Civil and Consular  
Services.

For further information as to Freight  
of Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. E. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 11, 1878. jy4

## NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

From and after the Chinese New Year's  
day (February 17, 1878) the *China Mail*  
will be issued DAILY instead of twice  
weekly as hitherto. No change, how-  
ever, will be made in the price of subscription,  
which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now  
assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The  
usual process, which has attended  
the *China Mail*, makes it an admirable  
medium for advertisement.

The *China Mail* guarantees an eventual  
circulation of one thousand copies. It is  
already the most influential native journal  
published, and enjoys considerable prestige  
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at  
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Madras, and  
to Australia.

*China Mail* Office.

16th February, 1878.

## Notices of Firms.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr  
S. J. DAVID in our Firm at this  
Port, and in China, CEASED on the 31st  
December, 1875.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, June 14, 1878. jy4

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr  
ARTHUR CHART in our Firm  
CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1878. del3

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr  
EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm  
in Hongkong and China, CEASED on  
the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, March 8, 1878. se8

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr  
THOMAS MERCER in our Firm  
CEASED on 31st December last.

THOMAS & MERCER.

Canton, May 23, 1878. jy25

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the  
Under-signed in the *Chinese Mail*,  
華字日報 (*Wah Tze Yat Po*),  
CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but  
Debts prior to that Date will be received  
and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-  
signed has LEASED the *Chinese Mail* from  
the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged  
the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHUN,  
as Translator and General Manager of the  
newspaper, which under its new régime  
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-  
cellent medium for advertising, especially  
as the Manager is able to devote his whole  
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Lessees of the *Hongkong Chinese Mail*.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## INSURANCE.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE, to the extent of  
£10,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable  
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in  
China.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Salon and Penang.

Life accepted, and Policies of insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current  
at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGETRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or  
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

QUEEN FIRE INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER  
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 30% on the Premium.

MORTON & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

HOLLIDAY, WISH & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

From and after the Chinese New Year's  
day (February 17, 1878) the *China Mail*

will be issued DAILY instead of twice

weekly as hitherto. No change, how-

ever, will be made in the price of subscription,

which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now  
assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The  
usual process, which has attended

the *China Mail*, makes it an admirable

medium for advertisement.

The *China Mail* Office.

16th February, 1878.

Notice of Firms.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr  
S. J. DAVID in our Firm at this  
Port, and in China, CEASED on the 31st  
December, 1875.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, June 14, 1878. jy4

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr  
ARTHUR CHART in our Firm  
CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1878. del3

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr  
EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm  
in Hongkong and China, CEASED on  
the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, March 8, 1878. se8

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr  
THOMAS MERCER in our Firm  
CEASED on 31st December last.

THOMAS & MERCER.

Canton, May 23, 1878. jy25

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the  
Under-signed in the *Chinese Mail*,  
華字日報 (*Wah Tze Yat Po*),  
CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but  
Debts prior to that Date will be received  
and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

London Bankers:

Messrs. BADING BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and  
the Principal Ports in the East.

## Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-  
TION.